The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy 2 cents; delivered by carriers per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail per year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family circle.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter-up of the Club.

☞ Remittances must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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2. If a person orders the paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or to take them from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1872. NO. 32.

FIRST EDITION.

Indiana Election.

Hendricks Governor Elect by Less than 1,000 Majority.

Remainder of the State Ticket Republican, Except Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Legislature Republican, with Twenty Majority on Joint Ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The official vote of seventy-seven counties received at the Secretary of State's office, with some official returns from the other eighteen counties, give T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor, 930 majority; Leonidas Sexton, Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor, 1,313 majority; W. W. Curry, Republican, for Secretary of State, 1,165 majority; J. A. Williamson, Republican, for Auditor, 1,204 majority; J. H. Gregory, Republican, for Treasurer, 1,209 majority; G. L. Orth, Republican, for Congress at large, 1,147 majority; Wm. Williams, Republican, Congress at large, 147 majority. The balance of the State ticket, except Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Republican. For the latter office Milton B. Hopkins, Democrat, is elected. The Legislature, from the official returns, is still stated fifty-four Republicans to forty-six Democrats in the House, and twenty-seven Republicans to twenty-three Democrats in the Senate. The official vote of the North Congressional district elects Neff over Shanks, Republican, by twenty-eight votes, but in one township in Adams county, Shanks's district, forty-seven Republican votes were thrown out on account of the words "Republican ticket" being printed at the head of the ticket. If these votes are allowed on the final count Shanks will be elected by nineteen votes. Both parties are preparing to renew the contest for the Presidential election.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Insurrection in Spain.

MADRID, October 14.—A dispatch from Ferrol says that the insurrectionists made two attacks on the frigate Asturias yesterday, but were repulsed. Three government vessels are blockading the entrance to the harbor of Ferrol. It is impossible for any vessels or rebels to escape out. Anarchy prevails in the insurgent land, and it is believed that the insurrection will be overthrown by the first attack of the government troops. Marshal Bregna, Captain General of the provinces of Orvuna, has arrived at Ferrol with a force of government troops. The rebels continue to concentrate at the arsenal. The men implicated in the insurrectionists who left Ferrol for Jubas, were intercepted by Marshal Bregna and retreated to town.

MADRID, October 14.—The Carlists continue their agitation in Catalonia, where several have been executed, including some soldiers in furlough. No further news has been received from Ferrol. The capital is perfectly tranquil.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 14.—Roundell Palmer will take the oath as Privy Councilor to-morrow.

GENEVA, October 14.—Prince Napoleon has arrived in this city. He was accompanied to the frontier by agents of the French government.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 14.—The steamships City of Antwerp, city of Brussels, Wisconsin, Atlantic and Thuringia have arrived.

KINGSTON, October 14.—The propeller China, bound up with merchandise, ran aground last night near here.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 14.—Consols for money 92¾@93; for account 92¾. American securities dull: 5-20s of '62, 91¾; 5-20s of 1865, 90¼@90⅝; 5-20s of '67, 89¾; Erie 28¾. Linseed oil £36 15s.@£36.

PARIS, October 14.—Rentes 72 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.—Cotton firmer and active; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 20,000 bales, including 2,000 for export; middling uplands for November, 9 1-16d. Breadstuffs steady. Red Winter wheat 9s 10d. Flour 28s. Corn 28s 6d. Oats 2Os. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 54s 6d. Short rib middles 36s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1872.

TWEED'S TRIAL.

District Attorney Garvin has received notice that application will be made for the further postponement of the trial of Wm. M. Tweed, and the reason intimated is irregularity in the action of the grand jury that found the indictment. If the postponement is ordered it is probable the trial will not take place for several months.

INCREASE IN THE CITY DEBT.

The increase of the debt of the city in the eight months is $14,253. The increase is caused by the issue of special bonds to raise money for school buildings, docks, &c.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Reform Association has issued an address favoring the election of Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Rev. Samuel Seabury, Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, in the General Theological Seminary, took place today. Bishops Potter and Odenheimer, Dean Forbes, the faculty, students and seminarians, and a large number of clergy and citizens were present at the services. Bishop Potter invited the clergy to meet on Wednesday to take further action.

AN OCEAN RACE.

The *Nautical Magazine* of Liverpool announces an ocean race for their pilot boat, between the White Star steamer Republic and Pacific Company's steamer Tacoma. The latter vessel was to sail from Liverpool on the 5th instant, and the former on the following day. The distance is 11,000 miles.

Sudden Death from Heart Disease.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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Charles Crascraft, a farmer, living about a mile from this town, died suddenly this afternoon while trying to unload some wheat from his wagon at the city mills in this city. A *post mortem* examination was made and heart disease is given as the cause of death. He was about sixty-four years of age, and leaves a family.

The weather has been very cold to-day; slight snow fell in the morning.

English Colony in Kansas.

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LAST SAD RITES.

Funeral of Hon. W. H. Seward.

Simple but Impressive Ceremonies.

AUBURN, October 14.—A cold, drizzling rain storm prevails here this morning, and the city wears a gloomy appearance. A large number of distinguished citizens arrived by the early trains. The business is suspended, and general quietude prevails at an early hour. A large number of people viewed the remains of Mr. Seward as he lay in state. Among those present were Thurlow Weed, Samuel B. Ruggles, John Bigelow, Hamilton Fish, ex-Governor Morgan, R. H. Pryor and Thomas Murphy.

The streets were thronged with people who arrived by trains and in private conveyances. The storm continued, but the streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators. No less than six thousand formed in line. There were none present at the services which took place at the residence except the family and relatives. Dr. Brainard officiated. After the services at the house the remains were carried to the Auburn cemetery. Invitations to the church, the bells of the various churches in the city tolling. The church was filled, with the exception of the seats reserved for the family and pall bearers, and thousands, unable to gain admittance, were obliged to stand in the rain outside. The church was tastefully draped with mourning. On the altar was a cross formed of autumn tinted leaves. The table cloth on the altar was hung in festoons, fastened with ninlature sheaves of wheat. The pew of the family of the deceased was draped in mourning. In front of the altar some fifty clergymen and ministers of various denominations were seated. Rev. Dr. Brainard, rector of St. Peters, was assisted by Rev. Wm. D. Doty, St. Pauls, Waterloo; Rev. Charles R. Hale, St. John's, Aurorn; and Rev. Thomas G. Reed, of Geneva. At 2:50 P. M. the assisting clergy marched down the aisle to the front entrance of the church and there met Dr. Brainard with the remains. A procession was formed, led by the assisting clergy, repeating the introductory sentences, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. Then came Dr. Brainard, and behind him the remains, which were borne by the deceased's former servants. Then followed the deceased's family, and after them the following pall bearers: Thurlow Weed, Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Richard Sewell, Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Hon. Henry Wells, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. George W. Patterson, Quarterly Commissary and Governor with Governor Seward, Hon. James Bowen, Hon. Moulton K. Myers, Colonel Richard Steele, Hon. Nelson Beardsley, formerly law partner of Mr. Seward, Hon. Daniel Pratt, Hon. Henry T. Thurgar Marble, Hon. John Porter and general J. H. Chedell. The remains were placed on a catafalque in front of the altar. The deceased's family took their places in their pews, and the servants and pall bearers filled into the reserved pews. During the singing of the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days," &c., Dr. Potter then read the lesson commencing, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," &c. Rev. Dr. Brainard then gave out the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's beautiful hymn, "I would not live always." The Lord's Prayer was then said by the clergy. Dr. Brainard then said the prayer for the burial service, and the benediction, after the burial service, when he pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Brainard then announced that an opportunity would be given the congregation to view the remains by passing on the middle aisle, and thence out of the west door. The entire congregation availed themselves of this opportunity. The beautiful flowers so conspicuous in the church, and which were the offering of the Sunday school, were placed on the coffin in which the remains laid in state, were brought to the house and placed around the coffin.

After the congregation had all passed out a procession was formed in the following order, and marched to Fort Hill cemetery: Military escort, police, officiating clergy, pall bearers, hearse, the family, the clergy, the Common Council, Board of Education, distinguished strangers, foreign delegations, military in citizens dress, civic associations, citizens. On reaching the cemetery the remains of the Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Brainard, "dust to dust, and the curtain fell upon the remains, the most simple and impressive ever performed over the remains of a man so great in life and so universally honored and deplored in death.

The last in which the deceased was buried is situated on a gradually sloping bank in Glen Haven, and is surrounded by noble old trees. The grave lies between two beautiful sarcophagi, one containing the remains of his former wife, on the left, and the other those of his daughter on the right. All the hill fary firemen and civic societies were in citizens dress, and no music was in the line.

Previous to the pall bearers taking the following dispatch from Gen. Grant to William H. Seward, of Auburn: "I condole with you and the friends of the family in the bereavement of our illustrious statesman. His services to the country have become a part of its history. I regret that I cannot attend the funeral to-day, to join personally in the last earthly honors to the remains of the distinguished patriot and statesman."

The following answer was sent to President Grant's telegram: "To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—We take this to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and on behalf of all the members of the family of our father, we return you our heartfelt and sincere thanks for your expression of sympathy with them in this great affliction. (Signed)

W. H. SEWARD,
WM. H. SEWARD, JR.

THE GALAMITY AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—An immense crowd of people to-day attended the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Pitzinger, killed Monday evening. The feeling in the community is unabated. Rev. Dr. Stenwood, Unitarian clergyman, preached a sermon on the disaster to-day to a crowded congregation. The impression seems to prevail that the architect and contractors were criminally negligent in the construction of the house which fell. The city papers are all urging a rigid investigation.

Suicide of a Methodist Minister.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The Rev. J. F. Kennedy, of Delaware, Ohio, financial agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, committed suicide in the cellar of his house, in Delaware, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was recently President of the Northern Ohio Conference, also a member of the committee charged with the investigation of the York Book Concern difficulties. The late loss of two daughters by death is supposed to have been the cause. He leaves a widow.

Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Snow fell two or three inches near Binghamton last night.

The year 1872 is known to be the last for the existence of gaming tables in Belgium and Germany. Spa, Homburg, Wiesbaden, Baden, Ems, Nauheim, Wildnad, and Wildungen must take a long farewell of roulette and trente-et-quarante not later than the 31st of October, and for some time past the contractors for the tables have been asking themselves in what country they will be allowed to continue their disgraceful trade. Both Germany and Belgium are closed to them. France, in spite of the promises of the Count de Chambord and the *Figaro*, has turned a deaf ear to their prayers, and the depth of their despair (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) may be guessed from the fact that they have now sent in an application to the government of Russia. It is true that Homburg or Monaco (that the discomfited gambling impresarios propose to recoup themselves for their coming losses. Keeping as close to Germany as possible, they desire to open a bank at a little town with an unpronounceable name on the Austro-Polish frontier, and to unload some wheat from his wagon at the city mills in this city. A *post mortem* examination was made and heart disease is given as the cause of death. He was about sixty-four years of age, and leaves a family.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD

Great Activity on the Line.

$12,000 Confederate Money for $2,50.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1872.

A gentleman who arrived to-day from Texas reports great activity along the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Five hundred miles are already under contract, and a large force of laborers have been assembled. The contractors are mainly employing negro labor, but General Dodge has arranged on the part of the company for a force of one thousand Chinese, and these are expected on the ground the present month, the line under contract is that part of the main stem from Marshall west to Fort Worth, and the branch north from Marshall to a point opposite Fulton, Arkansas, and thence westerly to the west main stem near Fort Worth, will proceed during the winter.

Cheap Relics.

Twelve thousand dollars in Confederate notes, in denominations ranging from fives to one hundreds, were sold last week at auction in Virginia for two and a half dollars in greenbacks. The purchaser was a visitor from France, who invested in them solely for curiosity.

WASHINGTON, D. C. October 14, 1872.

RESPECT TO THE DEAD STATESMAN.

Business is suspended, and the buildings draped in mourning.

POLITICAL.

Address from the Chief Political Confidence Man.

NEW YORK, October 14.—John Cochrane, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, issues an address to Liberal Republicans of the State, reviewing the results of the October elections, and claiming that twenty States, casting nearly two hundred electoral votes, can still be carried for Greeley in November.

Fusion in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.—The Democrats and Liberals fused on parish and city officers, with L. A. Wiltz for Mayor.

Bismarck Not Seriously Ill.

BERLIN, October 14.—The *North German Gazette* gives an authorative denial to the current report that Bismarck's health was so bad that his leave of absence has been extended three months. The *Gazette* declares that Bismarck's health is excellent, and regard his illness at all serious, or as likely to render the prolongation of his residence abroad beyond the appointed time necessary.

Missouri Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—The Democrats of the Third district met in this city to-day for the purpose of their convention to-night, nominated William H. Stone for Congress. It is stated on good authority that W. Hyde will declare for the nomination of the Liberals and Democrats in the First district.

Female Greeleyite on the Stump.

NEW YORK, October 14.—A Greeley association was created at Cooper Institute to-night by a speech of Miss Minnie Swayse, of Trenton, N. J., before a large and enthusiastic Greeley meeting. Her remarks were received with frequent applause, and at the conclusion of the address many of the principal literary men of the metropolis tendered her their congratulations.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 14, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall in the Northwest and on the upper lakes, with southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain in mid Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys; winds veering to south westerly, with partly cloudy weather and frosts in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, winds veering to northerly and easterly, with generally clear weather; from the lower lake coast to the Middle States and New England winds generally northerly to westerly, with cloudy weather and occasional rain; slightly lower temperature and winds veering to southerly on the lower lakes by Tuesday noon. Cautionary signals ordered for Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

Serious Accident on the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—The east-bound train jumped the track near Truckee last night, smashing the baggage and mail cars. The conductor, D. L. Marshall, mail agent and another man were instantly killed. The fireman, Conroy, had his leg smashed, and one man is reported missing. No passengers are reported killed or injured. A special train has gone to the scene of the accident from Sacramento.

Speaker Blaine in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Hon. J. G. Blaine addressed a very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at the West Side Rink this evening.

BROKEN HEARTED.

Sad Case—A Young Girl Driven to Death by Her Parents.

From the Jackson, Michigan, papers we learn the particulars of a very sad case, which has come to pass from a broken heart of a young lady, brought about by parental cruelty, which seldom has a parallel. A man named Randolph, residing in Waterloo, was called upon by a life insurance agent named Marco Jackson, a few months ago, and induced to take out a life policy. The insurance man was introduced to Randolph's daughter, an amiable and handsome young lady, who appeared to be greatly pleased with the new acquaintance. The girl's parents used every endeavor to throw them together, although Jackson, had informed them he was a married man. The latter paid Miss Alice Randolph considerable attention by her ride and walk with him, etc. A few weeks ago Randolph entered suit for damages against Jackson, charging him with the seduction of his daughter. At the time this charge of seduction was brought Jackson offered to settle it, first for $2,000 and then for $5,000, but the defendant refused, asserting that the case was clear, claiming that it was an attempt to levy black mail. The case was tried, Miss Alice testifying that Jackson courted her, and always treated her like a lady. The accused's family took their places in their pews, and the servants and pall bearers filled into the reserved pews. During the singing of the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days," &c., Dr. Potter then read the lesson commencing, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," &c. Rev. Dr. Brainard then gave out the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's beautiful hymn, "I would not live always." The Lord's Prayer was then said by the clergy. Dr. Brainard then said the prayer for the burial service, when he pronounced the benediction.

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After the congregation had all passed out a procession was formed in the following order, and marched to Fort Hill cemetery: Military escort, police, officiating clergy, pall bearers, hearse, the family, the clergy, the Common Council, Board of Education, distinguished strangers, foreign delegations, military in citizens dress, civic associations, citizens. On reaching the cemetery the remains of the Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Brainard, "dust to dust, and the curtain fell upon the remains, the most simple and impressive ever performed over the remains of a man so great in life and so universally honored and deplored in death.

The last in which the deceased was buried is situated on a gradually sloping bank in Glen Haven, and is surrounded by noble old trees. The grave lies between two beautiful sarcophagi, one containing the remains of his former wife, on the left, and the other those of his daughter on the right. All the hill fary firemen and civic societies were in citizens dress, and no music was in the line.

Previous to the pall bearers taking the following dispatch from Gen. Grant to William H. Seward, of Auburn: "I condole with you and the friends of the family in the bereavement of our illustrious statesman. His services to the country have become a part of its history. I regret that I cannot attend the funeral to-day, to join personally in the last earthly honors to the remains of the distinguished patriot and statesman."

The following answer was sent to President Grant's telegram: "To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—We take this to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and on behalf of all the members of the family of our father, we return you our heartfelt and sincere thanks for your expression of sympathy with them in this great affliction. (Signed)

W. H. SEWARD,
WM. H. SEWARD, JR.

THE GALAMITY AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—An immense crowd of people to-day attended the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Pitzinger, killed Monday evening. The feeling in the community is unabated. Rev. Dr. Stenwood, Unitarian clergyman, preached a sermon on the disaster to-day to a crowded congregation. The impression seems to prevail that the architect and contractors were criminally negligent in the construction of the house which fell. The city papers are all urging a rigid investigation.

Suicide of a Methodist Minister.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The Rev. J. F. Kennedy, of Delaware, Ohio, financial agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, committed suicide in the cellar of his house, in Delaware, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was recently President of the Northern Ohio Conference, also a member of the committee charged with the investigation of the York Book Concern difficulties. The late loss of two daughters by death is supposed to have been the cause. He leaves a widow.

Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Snow fell two or three inches near Binghamton last night.

The year 1872 is known to be the last for the existence of gaming tables in Belgium and Germany. Spa, Homburg, Wiesbaden, Baden, Ems, Nauheim, Wildnad, and Wildungen must take a long farewell of roulette and trente-et-quarante not later than the 31st of October, and for some time past the contractors for the tables have been asking themselves in what country they will be allowed to continue their disgraceful trade. Both Germany and Belgium are closed to them. France, in spite of the promises of the Count de Chambord and the *Figaro*, has turned a deaf ear to their prayers, and the depth of their despair (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) may be guessed from the fact that they have now sent in an application to the government of Russia. It is true that Homburg or Monaco (that the discomfited gambling impresarios propose to recoup themselves for their coming losses. Keeping as close to Germany as possible, they desire to open a bank at a little town with an unpronounceable name on the Austro-Polish frontier, and to unload some wheat from his wagon at the city mills in this city. A *post mortem* examination was made and heart disease is given as the cause of death. He was about sixty-four years of age, and leaves a family.

The weather has been very cold to-day; slight snow fell in the morning.

English Colony in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—Kansas Pacific Railroad Company last Friday sold to Geo. Grant, of London, England, twenty-four square miles in Ellis county, Kansas, lying on the Railroad and Victoria and Smoky Hill rivers. Mr. Grant will lay out a new town on the railroad, to be called Victoria, and bring from England in the spring a large amount of blooded stock, farmers, stock raisers, &c., and make the land immediately productive.

An Aged Colored Man Kills His Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 14.—The shooting Wm. Frey, colored, aged sixty years, stabbed and killed his wife, Charity Frey, aged thirty-five, and wounded his mother, who interfered. Frey had been badly treated by his wife, who had driven him from home and sued for divorce. Frey gave himself up, confessed the deed, and said he wanted to be hanged immediately.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Boys, we have got them. Pennsylvania has done it."—*H. G. in New York Tribune, October* 9, 1860. History repeats itself, Horace.

Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: We were informed before the election that "Curtin's popularity" was "amazing." It is but just now to add that there is only one thing more "amazing" than Curtin's popularity, and that is Forney's political influence.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Hurrah for our side!" lustily shouts the virtuous Forney. "We have won a glorious victory, and Greeley's doom is sealed. True, too true, I mildly criticized his excellency Governor Hartranft, but it was all for his good. Behold how he has elected *our* candidate! I have, I must confess, challenged sundry acts of Mr. Grant's administration, but now that his re-election is certain, I shall support him to the best of my ability. Hurrah for Grant!" Independent Forney! It is plain to be seen that Mr. Andrew G. Curtin is not the only man in Pennsylvania who likes to be on the winning side.

The editor of the Beaver *Conservative* has been abused not a little lately, because he refused to support Greeley and Brickaleer. He now reads his party a lesson as follows: "The solid wave which we predicted would sweep over this State as a result of the course pursued by the men who took pleasure in reading us out of the Democratic party because we would not indorse the nomination of a Republican Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, has swept over the entire State, carrying the politi-cal debris before it so far that it may never be heard from again. The returns from the State show that the Greeleyerats have been rebuked to the tune of some thirty-four thousand majority against them. This is a lesson and a warning to those Democrats who do not have a stomach strong enough to 'eat crow,' and we hope they will profit by it and vote for a genuine Democrat, Charles O'Conor, in November next. The returns from Beaver county last year, when the Democracy were fighting the battle straight, showed a Republican majority of only 400. This year, with the Polly Varians to help (?) the Democracy, the Republicans roll in a majority of 750! So much for the Liberal business. Foots have no school that they will attend but that of experience."

The Altoona *Sun*, Greeley Democrat, can't account for the result, to do its best: "We say this result was unexpected. This is true. We never knew the radicals so ready to admit their apprehensions of defeat. It is true Curtin was at his highest sixteen thousand in Philadelphia, and but little less in Allegheny. But nobody could be made believe any such stuff. It sounded so perfectly preposterous. Now few paid any attention to it, believing that these were but empty boasts, and the bragging 'of men maddened by the prospect of defeat. But the result shows that these gentlemen had a method in their madness; and the two great cities, the one at the extreme East, the other at the extreme West, gave larger majority than was anticipated by anybody, and quite too great to be overcome by the rural districts. Outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties the result has disappointed no one, and had these two counties voted as they have for the past few years, the State would have been carried by the Democrats and Liberals by a overwhelming vote."

Reconciliation is the order of the day. We hear of one Republican who chopped off his rooster's head last Wednesday, as his loud and persistent crowing in the morning disturbed his slumbers. It was also known a person with a capital of $1,000 may make a fortune of $150,000, by following Mr. Greeley's advice to "Go west"—to Colorado, Texas or New Mexico—and engage in stock raising. Indeed, the Secretary of the New Mexico, he estimates at $106 50, and of living for one person the first year $250, including $50 as one-fourth cost of building an adobe house, and $200 as necessary accommodating four people. Of the $623 50 then remaining he proposes that one half shall be devoted to the purchase of 100 cattle, and the balance be invested in Mexican goats and Angora rams. These will increase, he says, at the rate of one hundred and fifty per cent., per annum; but estimating the increase at only one hundred per cent., the wool, mutton, &c., would net the yearly clip of wool, at much less than current market rates, would be worth by the end of ten years a handsome fortune. Mr. Sweet then provides that at the end of five years one thousand dollars shall be taken from each year's profits and invested in cattle. This amount would purchase one hundred head, which by the end of the tenth year, it is claimed, with equal conclusiveness, would net the owner $9,310 at the prices obtainable at his door. If he would take the cattle himself, they would yield him nearly double this sum. The aggregate of the above sums, reserving the original capital of $1,000, or Angora goats and cattle, would yield him more than $23,000. From this Mr. Sweet deducts 30 per cent. for cost of production, losses, &c., leaving $163,447 as the net profits of the investment of one thousand dollars.

A Sagacious Horse.

The following incident is related in a recent volume of travels: "A German cavalry soldier and his horse were captured in the fight at Le Bourget and taken off with other prisoners. Three days after the fight they halted for the night at Le Village. The poor fellow was sitting in the evening near the window thinking how he might escape, while his noisy captors around the fire-place were cooking themselves with wine. Suddenly he heard the neighing of his horse. His very soul is trembling and his blood stops for a moment. No doubt it is his brave steed, which had broken loose from the stable where she had been placed, and is in search of her master. One of the panes of the window was broken, and he, knowing the trick, put in a hole in it, he lays his mouth to the opening, calling cautiously and coaxingly, 'Lizzy, Lizzy.' A joyous neigh answers his call. He then goes to the window. In a moment the whole frame of the casement gives way, and before the astonished host what is the matter he is outside and on the bare back of his faithful mare. It is as if the sagacious animal knew that the life of her master was at stake, for she runs off like a whirlwind, and yet she is not injured on the score of fatigue, for the Uhlan, during all

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1872.

THE Chairman of the Democratic National Committee has issued an address to the rank and file of the Confederate party, urging them, notwithstanding their ruinous reverses in Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, and the "appalling catastrophe"—as the writer terms it—which befel them in Pennsylvania a week ago to-day, to continue to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Whether they will follow the advice so disinterestedly tendered is altogether another sort of question. SCHELL is evidently cast after the heroic pattern of the man who, having been pummeled within an inch of his life by his better half, took refuge under the bed and whimpered out, "You may whip me as much as you please, but you cannot rob me of my manhood."

EXCEPT for the fact that he has brought all his humiliation upon himself, and that it is the logical and necessary outcome of his unprincipled plottings and tergiversations, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* would deserve to be commiserated. The *Tribune* speaks of his statement that General HARTRANFT's election was the honest verdict of the people, as "disgusting;" while the Springfield *Republican*, referring to the same matter says, "it is almost a waste of honest emotion to despise him." Having used him to the utmost degree of his capacity for service, they now contemptuously fling away the pliant tool which was so ready to be employed. Deserter from the Republican ranks, because he imagined the Confederates were going to win, and kicked out by his new associates because they see that his identification with any cause endures only so long as it promises to be successful, he now finds himself an outcast, without a man in either organization to believe in him. And it is a richly deserved fate.

IN whatever else it may or may not fall short, the *Tribune* is evidently determined not to fail as the personal organ of HORACE GREELEY. As he pipes, it dances. His views give color to its opinions. It is the echo of his voice and the reflex of his mood. He built it up, and he is also dragging it down. Thus, Mr. GREELEY having quite recently confessed that his opposition to slavery as an institution inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of free labor, had probably been "a mistake," the *Tribune* follows him in his downward plunge by declaring that "if it were a question this day whether blacks should or should not be enfranchised, a good many would vote no, and they would not be all Democrats either." That is to say, HORACE GREELEY turns his back upon the honorable convictions of a life time for no other reason than that the negroes, knowing the people who stand behind him, refuse, from the instinct of safety, to support him—and the *Tribune* follows suit by asserting, in effect, that their opposition to the Confederate conspiracy demonstrates their unfitness for the freedom they enjoy. To such a pass of monstrous moral inversion have the "Liberal" candidate and the *Tribune* sunk.

THE subtle malignity of the *World* toward HORACE GREELEY and his supporters almost surpasses human belief. Having securely bound GREELEY himself on the rack, it now applies the thumbscrews to CURTIN, whom, under the guise of a pretended desire to forward the interests of reform, it is trying to betray into a confession of the very secrets which it is most to his interest to conceal. CURTIN having been chosen a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of this State, the *World* says:

> "There is no man in Pennsylvania better acquainted with the way in which politics in that State have been conducted than Governor Curtin, and his advice to Mr. Buckalew means that he intends in the constitutional Convention to insist that, in framing a new constitution it will be necessary, of course, to discuss *in extenso* the jobbery, corruption, and chicanery which have marked Pennsylvania Radicalism for years."

And then it proceeds to egg him on to his own undoing by telling him how, if he adopts its Mephistopheleian suggestion, he can make "the Republicans of the State howl." The *World* is determined to revenge itself for CURTIN's egregious failure to make good his egregious boast with regard to carrying Pennsylvania, by getting him to relate his own history. But he won't do it. Mark that.

ONE of the most notable features connected with the decisive Republican victories in the late elections, consisted in the immediate and conspicuous improvement which took place in the money market. The sure pledge which those elections gave of the triumph of the Republican party in November, and the continuance for another four years of the stable financial policy under which all the material interests of the country have so steadily progressed and prospered, brought to business men everywhere a sense of security and relief. This was the reason why gold declined, and securities of all sorts, particularly those of the Southern States, made so instant and marked an advancement; since the certainty of the defeat of the reactionary agitators who are plotting to obtain control of the administration, largely lessens the danger of a repudiation of the bonds issued since the reconstruction of the Southern State governments; a step on which some of them, in view of the supposed probability of GREELEY's election, had already begun to speculate. If the Confederate candidate could only recover his senses by the loss of his ambition, he would doubtless feel sincerely grateful that the peril which at one time seemed to threaten the country has been so thoroughly averted.

MRS. FAIR's case has been, it seems, a subject of painful and prolonged mystification to the Frenchman of San Francisco, who edits the *Courrier* of that city. When he heard of the verdict of acquittal, his first feeling was one of gratitude to the jurors, as they had delivered him from the state of wretched perplexity in which he had been for a long while sunk. As regards the affair in question his original impression had been that Mrs. FAIR had killed CRITTENDEN. In truth, he had supposed that there could not be the shadow of a doubt about the matter, and he had therefore regarded the verdict of the first jury as dictated by the strictest sense of justice. Then came the action of the Supreme Court in granting the woman a new trial. Being the chief tribunal of the State, and of course much more learned and wise than the Court of the district, its decree seemed to the editor to raise a strong presumption in favor of the innocence of the accused. His first opinion about her was thus greatly demoralized," and hence he waited with anxious impatience for the verdict of the second jury to dispel his perplexity. "Now," the editor exclaims, "thanks be to the heaven which protects innocence, we are fixed. Twelve intelligent citizens, who are certainly not influenced by considerations of any kind, have pronounced the sentence '*not guilty*.' The accused is not to blame. Mrs. FAIR is not to blame, she is then innocent. If she is innocent she did not kill CRITTENDEN." We do not believe it possible to interpret otherwise the verdict of the jury." However, rejoicing in the discovery of the truth at last, the editor is disagreeably reminded that only a part of the task of justice has been performed. CRITTENDEN was undoubtedly murdered, and if Mrs. FAIR did not do the deed, who was the guilty party? Mrs. FAIR, too, has been fouly wronged. A poor woman, innocent, unfortunate and persecuted, who during two years has suffered inconceivable anguish, and yet neither she is condemned nor the author of the crime punished. Here it seems to the editor there is work for justice to attend to at once. Even if the criminal cannot be made to suffer the penalty of his act, it is certainly possible in part at least to compensate to the lady the wrongs she has suffered. If it be objected that in no country is justice accustomed to indemnify the victims of its mistakes, the reply is obvious. California is a very advanced country, and many things are there done which are done no where else. Besides, if the law opposes, is not the legislature in hand to be applied to for many things, and it is generally very accommodating with people who know how to manage. *Une petite pension a Madame Fair! Eh, pourquoi pas?*

In conclusion the *Courrier* changes its tone and denounces in suitable terms of disgust and indignation the outrage offered to justice and common decency in the case referred to.

MATTERS NOT POLITICAL.

Public interest has been so much absorbed in the progress of the political campaign, that but little attention has been paid to some other matters which, under ordinary circumstances, would have attracted considerable notice and comment. Among these are the benefits that have accrued to us—or rather the point gained in international law—from the Geneva arbitration, in that, that all suspicions of vessels in neutral ports in time of war, will, in the future, be inevitably seized. Hereafter, however cautious governments may be in resorting to measures which might seem to work private injustice, they will be very certain to consider all cases with reference to the possibility of public damage. This, surely, is a great stride in the direction of international comity and peace; and much of the credit of its accomplishment belongs to President GRANT and the Republican administration. Then, again, the progress of the civil service reform deserves to be noted. As fast as the various offices embraced in the scope of its operations become vacant, they are now filled by competitive examination; intelligence, education and character, instead of political influence, constituting the only conditions to secure government employment. So, too, the formation of new postal treaties with a number of countries, calculated to result in the mutual convenience and benefit of the people, ought to be remembered; while the progress the government has made in extending its scientific observations, in the study of meteorologic and climatic laws, and in the prosecution of geographical and geological surveys, have been productive of great public advantage. All these various matters are intimately connected with the general advancement of modern civilization, and in them all the administration deserves credit for the practical energy and wisdom it has displayed.

"GRANT, THE MILITARY USURPER."

Some of our Democratic contemporaries profess deep concern for the liberties of the American people in view of the despotic aspirations of General GRANT. FRANK BLAIR, we believe, was the first watchman on the walls of our political Zion, to raise his voice in alarm and warning against the perils of the President's ambition. Indeed, if we rightly remember, FRANK foresaw the danger afar off, and even before General GRANT was elected to his present position, confidently foretold that if chosen to the Presidential office, he would certainly try to make himself dictator of the Republic. And a greater than FRANK BLAIR, even Mr. SUMNER, when his mental optics had been sharpened by personal resentment, professed to see in GRANT's official acts indications of a purpose to establish a military despotism or something of that sort. As FRANK BLAIR is known to be a very sharp-sighted fellow, and as Mr. SUMNER splendidly proved his powers of insight by exposing the President's nepotism, no doubt our Democratic or Democratic-Liberal alarmists are simply repeating what they have heard from their eminent leaders. Their fears did not originate with themselves or from any signs visible to their own eyes. The anxiety they profess is so unfounded, and their warnings so utterly without ground in facts, that even they would probably be ashamed to give them voice unless, when twitted with their absurdity, they could refer to some prominent politician who had said the same things before. Certainly in the absence of such authorities nothing could well be more idle or stupid than an attempt to refute charges so groundless.

The truth is that General GRANT is, of all our Presidents since the first, the one whose actions and policy have been most directly antagonistic to the spirit and tendencies of military ambition and usurpation. For the peaceful settlement of our difficulties with England history will undoubtedly give President GRANT the credit, at least in a great degree. But for the military reputation established by the North, under his generalship, the American government could not have afforded to exercise the patience and forbearance which were proved necessary to insure the success of the Treaty of Washington. The people, feeling their reputation for courage and public spirit at stake, would have rather risked war than the possible and even probable stigma of unbecoming patience or pusillanimity under national wrong. Then President GRANT, a man of approved military character, firmness and resolution, while the irritating controversy with Great Britain was going on, knew that he could disbay forbearance and make concessions in the interest of peace without danger of being misunderstood. American reputation for valor and loftiness of spirit was really never in peril during the debate, but a shallow, passionate chief magistrate, ignorant of the meaning and realities of war, would very likely have plunged his country into an armed conflict from the mere dread of compromising its fame and his own. General GRANT is brave after the manner of those who are not afraid of being thought afraid, and the result was that our long and bitter quarrel with England has been brought to a conclusion which promises permanent peace between the two nations, while it has enhanced the consideration of the United States throughout the world. General GRANT being a candidate for re-election to the high office which he has filled so well, and HORACE GREELEY being his competitor, the people do not forget that while the former, by his admirable sense and quiet courage, was saving the Washington Treaty and preserving his country from the calamities of war, the latter, GREELEY, was using his widely circulated newspaper to denounce and vilify General GRANT and his Cabinet because they restrained their passions under provocation and declined to engage in a game of a brag and bluster in evidence of American courage and readiness to fight. Think of any serious difficulty between America and England with GREELEY in the Presidential chair! Anybody who wants to know how GREELEY would conduct the dispute may consult a file of the *Tribune* of a few months ago.

Another source of light concerning General GRANT's military spirit and aspirations may be found in his Indian policy. General GRANT is the first President of the United States who has ever tried to protect the aborigines in the enjoyment of their rights, with earnestness and success. It was one of the first matters of which he thought on assuming his present official position, and he has persevered in the maintenance of his humane policy with characteristic firmness and tenacity. By doing so he has incurred the ill-will of the army, that is, of a large proportion of the officers of the army, a fact which should be duly meditated by those wiseacres who pretend to dread GRANT as a military usurper. On the other hand, by a great majority of the non-military portion of the nation, the Indian policy of the present administration is regarded as second only to the abolition of slavery among the achievements of the Republican party. JEFFERSON, referring to slavery, said that he trembled for his country when he remembered that God is just. Perhaps our treatment of the Indians may have seemed equally worthy of divine retribution; it has certainly, on the whole, been brutal in the extreme, and one of the foulest blots on our civilization. To President GRANT belongs the credit of having inaugurated and carried out an Indian policy which is destined to furnish one of the most important and brilliant chapters in the history of the country, as well as in the history of benevolent reforms.

ALL over the country the disintegration of the Confederate coalition goes on apace. In many places Democratic clubs have reorganized themselves into GRANT associations, while hundreds of Liberals, who entered into the GREELEY movement with a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the country at large, observing that the course of the leaders has been, ever since the organization of the Cincinnati Convention, to sell out to the several partisan and general cliques of corruption, misrepresentation and deception, utterly refuse to have anything further to do with a movement that requires them not only to "clasp hands" with every unrepentant Ku-Klux in the South, and every unscrupulous political charlatan in the North, but to turn a cold shoulder upon the saviours of the country, and to fraternize with all manner of evil-speaking against some of the most honorable and upright men of the nation. In a word, the best elements of the Democracy and of the Liberals are evidently determined to put up with the imposition no longer. So crumbles the GREELEY edifice of lies and slander.

THERE seems to be little room for doubt that the San Juan boundary question, so long at issue between our own government and that of Great Britain, has really been decided by the Emperor of Germany, to whom it was referred for arbitration, in favor of the United States. The decision has not been formally promulgated, but the reports which come from Berlin to the effect that the Emperor, after examining all the procurable evidence bearing on the case, has decided that the phrase, "Straits of San Juan"—claimed by Great Britain to mean the channel known as the Straits of Rosario, and by the United States to have reference to the Canal de Haro, was understood and intended by the framers of the treaty to mean the latter and not the former channel, appear to be well authenticated. In view of the rapid settlement and development of our Northern Pacific coast, this decision in our favor is of very considerable importance. The Northern Pacific railroad has its terminus on the coast opposite to Vancouver's Island, and it is a matter of great and growing interest to this country to own the best navigable channel to the ocean. The decision gives us possession of this island, which is admirably located for trade with Japan and China, and with those provinces of Russia which border on the river Amoor. It also facilitates communication with Alaska. In the not distant future a vast tide of commerce must inevitably flow along this route, between Asia and the Pacific coast, and therefore a free outlet to the sea at that point is of the greatest consequence to our people.

IT is intimated that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his forthcoming annual report, will advocate the separation of the financial and commercial concerns of the present Treasury Department, on the ground that the public business has outgrown its organization, and that one Secretary cannot exercise a sufficient supervision over such multifarious duties as now pertain to the office.

THE religious views of the late Secretary Seward are quite a topic of discussion just now. One of his most intimate friends, a distinguished clergyman, says that Governor Seward firmly believed the doctrine of the immortality of the soul or spirit, and of its ultimate reunion with some form of immortalized body after the interval of separation called death.

CHICAGOANS employ one hundred and eighty-eight street cars and two hundred and two omnibuses to carry them to and fro. The fare on these vehicles is uniformly five cents, and all the companies are making money at that rate. Wouldn't Pittsburgh companies do as well at that rate?

OBITUARY.

Col. James M. Cooper.

Col. James M. Cooper, one of the most enterprising and successful, as well as one of the oldest of our business men, died at his residence in Allegheny City, yesterday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Col. Cooper was born in Baltimore, on the 10th of April, 1808, and was an only son, his mother having been left a widow in early life. His mother was a woman of rare sense and judgment, and fully appreciating the importance of placing her boy under proper training, sent him to the Moravian School at Bethlehem, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. While he did not receive at this school a classical course, yet he was thoroughly educated in the more important English branches, and left with a well disciplined mind. In after life he frequently referred to the great wisdom and foresight which his mother displayed in the matter of his early education—removing him from the temptations of city life at a time when he was least able to withstand them, and placing him in charge of those who were equally devoted to the moral as well as the intellectual advancement of their pupils. Quitting school he was placed in the hardware business of Mr. McKim, of Baltimore, one of the most wealthy and prominent houses in that line of business in the country. Here young Cooper received his business training, and it was thorough. He had great capacity for work, and possessed the faculty of finding something to occupy every moment of his working hours. His tact and industry attracted the attention of Mr. McKim, and he was soon promoted. In a few years he had become sufficiently versed in the business to set up on his own account, and removing to Philadelphia he became a partner with Mr. Mastin, his father-in-law, in the same line of trade. About the year 1832 or '33, he came to Pittsburgh, and engaged in the hardware business with the late Michael Tiernan, the partnership continuing until the death of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Tiernan. About this time, Mr. Cooper began to direct his attention to mining matters in the Lake Superior region, and few men in the country possessed more accurate information or exhibited greater skill and judgment in regard to the business operations of that important section than he. For twenty years he held the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the National Mining Company, one among the comparatively few enterprises started in that region that have been productive to the stockholders. He was largely engaged in mining operations, and as he entered upon any pursuit without first having obtained a knowledge of its details, he became so thoroughly versed in mining affairs that his advice and judgment were frequently sought and implicitly relied on by others. His attentions habits, his general information, and his industry in the collection of statistics, made him a standard of authority on mining and kindred subjects.

Perhaps no man in the State has contributed more to the development and fostering of the manufacture of steel than Col. Cooper. He took an active part in the organization of the well known firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., of which he remained member until his death. The growth of the manufacture of steel in Pittsburgh has been marvellous, and it may be said, without disparagement to the claims of others, that the trade had no more able or ardent advocate than Colonel Cooper. Intimately associated with the industries with which he was most familiar, and to which he had devoted so much study and labor, was the great doctrine of protection. Perhaps no more business man in the country was better posted in political economy—or that branch of the science relating to mining and manufacturing interests—than he. This fact was amply demonstrated in his private letters and public correspondence. Few men have written on this subject with greater force, with closer logic, and with such accuracy in statistical detail. He was ardently devoted to the principle of protection as best adapted to promote the industry and develop the resources of the country; and he has, on not a few occasions, when drawn into controversy with those of opposite views, proved himself a champion in defense of the doctrine of protection to American industry. He wrote not only forcibly and logically, but with an ease and grace of diction which was remarkable. He was a sharp antagonist with the pen, and few cared to encounter him.

As a citizen, Colonel Cooper was enterprising and humanitarian in his views. He took an active interest in all public improvements and in every measure calculated to elevate and ameliorate society. He was liberal in his charities, and generous in all his impulses. He was connected with many of the public institutions of the county, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, of Bellefonte School, in whose welfare he took a deep interest. He was also President of the Diamond Savings Bank, and was a director in several of our leading banks and insurance companies. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and for many years held the position of Vestryman in Trinity Church. He was a most useful member of society, a consistent Christian, a devoted husband and father, and a sincere friend. His death will be widely felt and deeply lamented.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The weather of these crisp October days is improving the health of the western river towns, which have been suffering greatly this season from malarious diseases. The past few months have been the most unhealthy ever known throughout the West.

This is the time when, as the people begin to start up the long unused fires, they should look out for their cellars, that they are not cracked, and see that no pipe-holes are unstopped, or filled with combustible matter.

Harvard College proposes to hold annual examinations for women similar to those held by the English universities. The scheme contemplates the examination of two classes of candidates, those under eighteen and those above that age. The experiment will be conducted under the auspices of an association of women, who are to bear the incidental expenses, as do similar local associations in England.

Among the convicts confined in the Iowa penitentiary is a native of Rhode Island, whose father is one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in that State.

Down east farmers do not trouble themselves much about the elder law. They are manufacturing all their spare apples into cider, and ploughing up the barrels to "let the old thing work" into vinegar.

A capitalist, whose interests are directly connected with ship-building, informs the Portland *Press* that there is more demand for ship timber than there has been for several years; and after looking over and examining the whole matter, he has formed the opinion that next year there will be a general revival of ship-building in New England.

Surveys are now in progress for a proposed ship canal across the Delaware peninsula, connecting Chesapeake and Delaware bays, thus enabling the Baltimore and Ohio line of ocean steamships to compete on equal terms with that soon to be started by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Artesian wells are multiplying in Chicago, twenty-one of them having already been bored, and in no instance has a failure to obtain a plentiful supply of water occurred.

The Maryland and Virginia boundary commission, which recently met in Baltimore, being unable to agree upon the exact boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, have adjourned to meet at Richmond on the 7th of November. Each State claims to the furthest low water mark of the Potomac river.

Philadelphia has a "collector of bad debts," who wears a very high hat, on which is printed in flaming letters, "Bad bills collected." Thus arrayed, with everybody looking at his hat, he goes and knocks at the debtor's office—stands around the door and makes the premises look generally ridiculous till the debt is paid. Then he takes fifty per cent of it and gives the rest to his "client." He is said to be rapidly amassing a fortune.

The repeal of the Capital Punishment Law in Iowa, last winter, is arousing considerable feeling in that State, and the more especially since the recent decision of one of the State judges, that murder is a bailable offense.

During the siege of Paris, the citizens of the besieged city ate so many cats, dogs, rats and other animals not usually eaten, that many persons acquired a taste for such food, and a restaurant to supply the demands of this depraved appetite has lately been opened in Paris. Considering the recent diet of a considerable portion of our voting population, it is not improbable that cooking shops will soon be started in this country to satisfy the wants of our crow-eaters.

A Maine paper states on what it claims to be good authority, that potatoes in New England are rotting very rapidly this year. When dug they look quite healthy, but if allowed to remain a week or more without being used, the rot sets in and destroys them.

A shipment of choice California fruit was, recently made from San Francisco to Dublin, Ireland, to fill a special order. It is expected they will reach their destination in not more than twenty days, in good order.

There is said to be an aged couple in Indiana who had a quarrel about twenty years ago, and have lived together ever since without speaking a word to each other.

The last "straw" in the canvass before the late elections, was the vote taken among the crew of a sail boat on Lake Ontario, the craft being at the time capsized, and the men clinging for dear life to the keel.

It was considered a great feat in England when railway carriages were lighted with gas; but now it seems the ocean steamers are to have the same boon. Tried in one of the great steamers which ply between Liverpool and New York, it has answered admirably, although the vessel encountered severe weather. The saloon is said to be lighted as brilliantly as any ball room.

In view of the approaching winter and its accompanying sports on the ice, furriers are already setting out various attractive styles of skating caps and muffs for fair skaters. Some of these are made of the skins of water fowl, with small birds of bright colors allowed to them. Others are of ermine, mink or marten, so made up as to look like the living animals.

The Chinese shoemakers at North Adams have so fully mastered the business that it is said they now produce larger results, every week, than the same number of white hands were accustomed to do two years ago. They work steadily, ask for no holidays, and save their money to a miserly degree. No objection has been brought against them as being licentious or intemperate.

Clyattaville, Georgia, has determined something as to the age of gophers. One was recently captured there branded "S. C. 1820," the brand of Samuel Clyatt who resided there fifty-two years ago.

In spite of the tenacity of faith characteristic of the Jews, Christianity does make some progress among them. The total number of Jews in Europe is computed at 3,421,700, and of these 20,000 are rockribbed as Christian converts. In the Episcopal church in England, one hundred ministers are said to be of Jewish birth.

After running a month and twenty days, delighting over one hundred and fifty thousand people, and realizing about fifty thousand dollars, the Newark Industrial Exhibition closed on Saturday evening with a grand flourish of trumpets.

This, surely, must be the very poetry of labor: A florist on Long Island has several acres of flowers, twenty of which are entirely devoted to gladioli. There are also ten acres of Japan lilies and five acres of tuberoses.

Reports from the Delaware peninsula show that during the past season 3,616 car loads of peaches, equaling 1,960,400 baskets, and weighing 63,128,000 pounds were shipped to the northern markets by rail. At the low estimate of thirty cents per bushel they were worth $591,120.

The only persons now left at the Tip Top House on Mount Washington are three signal officers, who are equipped with a large stock of coal, four barrels of onions, about forty hams, twenty bushels of potatoes, a good supply of canned goods, and all manner of groceries in profusion; a violin, harmonicon, a good sized library and quantities of newspapers, and other tip-top material to enable them to spend a pleasant winter.

A little boy appeared at one of the public libraries near Boston, the other day, and returning a book said, "Mother thinks she won't take any more books out just now, as we've got the small-pox up at our house."

The school teachers of Massachusetts have organized an association for mutual consultation and improvement. An example that might be followed in other places.

PERSONAL.

The country is about to lose the services of an officer it can ill afford to spare. Gen. Francis A. Walker, to whom the country is indebted for the excellent census of 1870, and now holding the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has accepted the professorship of history and physical geography in the Yale scientific school. He has never purposed to remain long in bureau life at Washington. The collection and publication of the census were not only in the line of his tastes and education, but appealed to his ambition, and he has executed the work in a fashion and with a rapidity that are something new in our national experience. While overseeing its completion he has temporarily filled the high office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and done much to restore order, efficiency and honesty to the administration of that department. But now he gladly goes to more congenial associations and later, and his new position will add one more and an important element to the usefulness and popularity of the Sheffield school at New Haven.

A London correspondent warns us not to attach much importance to a lady who has visited us, named Miss Emily Faithful. Already we see signs of lionizing this lady in New York. She comes to lecture, to write a book, or something of that sort, and we are told that "people in England will be very much amused if she is mistaken for an important personage."

Dr. J. G. Holland, editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Instruction in New York, by Mayor Hall, in the place of Enoch L. Fancher, who was recently appointed to be a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Hoffman.

A late letter from Horace Greeley to a friend in Washington states that his wife, who has been in ill health for some years, is now slowly dying. She is affectionately attended by her daughter Ida.

Dr. Charles B. Brigham, a Bostonian and a graduate of Harvard, has just been decorated by the emperor of Germany with the imperial order of the crown for services rendered to the wounded of both armies in the hospital at Nancy during the recent war.

An English correspondent says there is one recent development about Mr. Stanley which he does not like. He has now been some months in England and made at least one journey to Scotland, but has never yet had the grace or the common civility to call on one member of Dr. Livingstone's family.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair's mother attempted suicide by poison in San Francisco on Thursday.

Several Turkish gentlemen of rank are expected to arrive in New England soon, under orders of the Turkish government, the mission being to inspect the guns now being made by the Winchester Arms Company, under contract with the Turkish authorities.

A young lady, Miss Louise S. Fellows, has been chosen Secretary of the Chelsea, Mass., Savings Bank. The Boston *Commonwealth* says that this is the first instance in that State in which a lady has been elected to an office of trust in any of its monetary institutions, and that the trustees think they have made a good move in the right direction.

The spicy New York letters in the St. Louis *Republican* are written by a wealthy lady named Mrs. Mary H. Burnham, an elegant, dashing woman of society. The *Republican* folks have lately made her a present of the complete "Encyclopedia Britannica," seventy-two volumes, as a token of their esteem.

One of the passages most applauded in Mr. Fields's recent lecture on "Masters of the Situation" was this one: "All honor to Henry Bergh, of New York, among other benefactors of our time—the firm and unselfish advocate for that part of creation which cannot ask kind treatment for itself; the man who has spoken so effectually for those poor dumb mouths that have so long silently pleaded for protection from injury at the hands of man. Is it not a brave thing to have stood so many years between the oppressor and his quivering victim, and to have borne so long the contumely and ridicule of those who cannot understand why an uncomplaining horse should be overloaded, or his sensitive flesh be tortured if he sink beneath his burden? It is a grand mission to which this man has been called, and among the world's benefactors he has proved himself a noble master of a most difficult situation. It was said by one who ought to know, that the normal Englishman is always happy when he is killing something! It would be a prouder distinction if we shall ever be able to claim for the normal American that he is never happier than when he is saving the life or in some way ameliorating the condition of any being. It were profitable, in the sense of visible results, for one of the best lessons he has learned to practice is that which is inculcated in the thoroughly original—

> "Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
> With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease that carries off its thousands every year in almost every climate, and which, to the unexperienced practitioners of medicine has been such a monster, has received such a serious check in its devastating march in the prescription prepared by

Rev. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proved, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the sufferer. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

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These Lozenges are the most efficacious and pleasant ever yet introduced to the public and are especially recommended to Public Speakers, Singers and others who are predisposed to Affections of the Throat. Imported and for sale in boxes 25 cents and 1 lb bottles, by mail.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Ex-Rebel Soldier's Letter.

Hon. Joseph G. Baum, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Louisiana volunteers, and has been long a prominent Democratic politician in the Crescent City, says in a private letter to a relative in California: "The Fourth district re-echoes to the name of Grant, and why? Because he is a friend to the South. We remember him as the magnanimous soldier, who in victory forbid pomp; who ordered that our soldiers should not be humiliated; 'shared with them his rations; ordered that Our Lost Cause should have their side arms which they had so dearly won; that they should take with them their horses, that they might be enabled to work their farms. These things are not to be forgotten by the Confederate soldiers. United brothers who wore the 'gray' and 'wore the blue,' lately enfranchised through his magnanimity, will not forget it at the ballot-box. The Democratic party, including Horace Greeley, has completely left the South, as its standard bearer, he committed political suicide. Grant will poll a large share of the ex-Confederate soldiers' votes. The Democratic leaders, in selling our party, will fail in selling our votes, and in securing the spoils. Therefore I have given you that I am for Grant with my vote, voice and influence, believing as I do that I am right, and in so doing am a true friend to my native State and land. I shall vote for the man who cries for peace, and who, in the discharge of his duty, demands that 'peace shall prevail on every inch of American soil.' Louisiana is sure for Grant."

A Sultan and Sultana.

Here is a little picture of a sultan and sultana of one of the Bornean principalities, whom M. de Bensvoir saw at a splendid *fete* given by the resident, Mynheer Hoogeveen:

"The sultan is a crooked little old man, wrinkled, rheumatic, who chews fruitlessly a paste of mixed lime and betel, which blackens his teeth, keeps his gums always freshly bleeding, closely packed between his teeth and the under lip, swells out the latter, naturally heavy and hanging, in a hideous way. But the sultana is very pretty, very little, very young, and very light-hearted creature, who returned the salutations of the Europeans with perfect grace. Her dress is a loose robe of silk, rose and gold; a white scarf covers her bosom, admirably, and adds, by its place by twelve interlaced crescents, forming a broach of diamonds the most beautiful ornament I ever saw; a red turban, with a large knot of diamonds at the side, frames her expressive, smooth, bronze face. We observe her curiously as we walk under the white arcades, in the midst of groups of strange, solitary, gorgeously clad servants, smoking vases, in which delicious perfumes are burning, and wondrous tropical flowers, while we organize with our amiable host a grand crocodile hunt."

State Debts.

The debts of the several States range from $37,879,350 to $500,000, New York having the largest and Iowa the smallest. Louisiana ranks next to New York, $49,244,252. The debt of Massachusetts is only a trifle smaller than that of North Carolina, $29,560,664, and about $3,000 more than that of Pennsylvania, which is $29,096,576. Alabama is credited with a debt of $25,181,967; Missouri, $20,869,000; Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland and Arkansas range from $15,267,500 to $11,200,000. The debt of Ohio is estimated at $500,000 more than that of Maine, $7,319,000; and Florida's debt is $4,500,000 less than Connecticut's, which is $5,769,300. Indiana, Texas and California are between three and four millions each in debt; New Jersey and Rhode Island about the same, $2,500,000. The debt of New Hampshire is $1,368,000; Nevada, $760,000; Vermont, $412,000; Oregon, $306,177.

At a meeting of the Ordnance Board in Springfield, Mass., on Thursday last, various new patterns of arms were tested. The Evans gun was tried solely with reference to rapid firing, and delivered thirty-eight shots in nineteen seconds. The trowel bayonet was also tested. Four men were taken who had had no experience in digging, each man was given a bayonet, and they were told to throw up rifle pits large enough to cover themselves, which they did in just four minutes. The bayonet is never used unless detached from the gun. The workmen took them in their hands, dropped on one or both knees, and commenced cutting junks of turf about one foot square, without removing them from the ground, at the same time working backwards for the pit six or seven feet. About two minutes were consumed in cutting the sod, when each man stepped to the front side placed himself by the side of the cut sod, and began to scrape them forward so as to form a parapet from eighteen to twenty inches high, and one foot in thickness on the top. This gave a trench about six inches deep six feet long, and wide enough to allow of their lying down at full length.

"WHERE there is a will, there is a way." It is no, unreasonably supposed that the English agricultural laborer has about the smallest chance to save money of any laborer in the world. Yet a case is recently reported of a laborer who married at about twenty-one, and after sixty years of age, owning a considerable deposit in a savings bank. His wages had ranged from two dollars to three and a half dollars a week; and with this income he reared a family of children, they, of course, assisting. The writer, on being asked how she could account for this amount of money, answered, "Well, sir, I don't know how it was, except that my children were always steady, and my husband always sober." That was reason enough, for it included all. Enough to do anything could have happened without her said. Sobriety and industry prevent many diseases, and this laborer's family, however, had been visited with sickness their condition would have been relatively better than that of many families in the same case.

A YERDANT Jersey youth formed, through the columns of a trashy weekly newspaper, the acquaintance of a supposed fair young damsel of Brooklyn. After a correspondence of six months by mail, an interview was arranged to take place in New York, and the unfortunate young fool went to a house in a questionable locality in Gotham to meet her. Entering the house, he was soon in the presence of a bleary-eyed member of the *demi-monde*, who looked as if she was just recovering from the effects of a protracted "drunk." She immediately informed him that she was his fair correspondent, and asked what he proposed to do about it. He told her he would take his leave, but she said she wasn't going to allow him to depart until rennumerated for time lost in letter writing. Finally he had to "shell out" all the money he had, the woman generously allowing him to retain three cents to pay the fare on the ferry.

THE great clanty that a Chinaman's palate craves is "fan chow, the flower of tea"—the imperial tealoom, the priceless beverage of Chinese extravagance. A San Francisco reporter was shown a small quantity of the almost priceless luxury, put up in a highly ornamented box of sandal wood, six alternate layers of perfumed rice paper and silk being used to preserve it from the effects of the atmosphere. Rolled in balls, twisted into tiny rolls, tied in little bunches, like cigarettes at one end, and whipped into shape at the other, was the tea, packed in loose petals of its own kind to preserve its fragrance. It is grown on the plantation of a very rich mandarin in the province of Foo Chow, and can only be procured from him or his agent in Pekin. There was four pounds of fortunate leaf put up, but even here fortune now buy and drink it. It costs $16.50, gold, per pound in China, and cannot be sold in San Francisco for less than $20.00 per pound.

The Lafayette, Ind., *Journal* says: "The country still suffers from want of water for stock, both in the streams and wells. Many of the latter which have always heretofore had abundant supplies of water are now entirely dry. The water level in the ground is from six to ten feet lower than ever before known, and constantly falling. Though we have had during the past two years showers of rain sufficiently abundant to keep the surface moist enough for the growth of crops, yet there has been no rains which have at any time in that period been heavy enough to penetrate the grounds and fill up and replenish the lower reservoir of water from which our springs and wells are supplied. The river is a mere creek in size, and water may soon become a matter of merchandise."

The question of a fire alarm signal telegraph is agitating Paterson, New Jersey. During the past year the losses sustained by fire have aggregated $250,000, of which at least ninety per cent. is claimed to have been owing to the absence of a proper alarm signal.

The crop of cereals in Canada the present season is larger than ever before, while the hay and root crops are above the average.

BOSTON has two streets called Milk and Water. It has also a few politicians of the milk-and-water kind.

DRY GOODS.

The Great Dress Goods and Dry Goods House!

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Don't Pay Advanced Prices, we Sell as Cheap as Ever!

FALL, 1872.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.

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Velveteens.

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RED OPERA FLANNELS,
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At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

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We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

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ittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

orner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 14, 1872.

Money opens active with demand for loans rom many parties seeking to renew paper made luring the summer. Some banks have so far mproved their condition that after giving to heir customers, who are most pressing, what hey need, are enabled to take some of the hoice offering in the market at 10 and 12 per ent. While other institutions return the po-ite answer, "We are not distributing anything o-day." Rates vary with circumstances and he necessity of the borrower.

The call for Eastern Exchange is steady and often pressing.

That *cheap* postage pays the government the best in the long run is shown by the experience of the Postoffice Department under the old system of five cents a letter of half an ounce, and the present one of three cents. Under the present system the department is better self-sustaining than it has ever been. While the spirit of the new law is liberal and intended to cheapen postage, by postal cards, the reduction of rates on printed matter and the increase in the weight allowable for each package, the department by its ruling seems animated by the opposite spirit. We have, a few days since, an example of this in the *ruling* of the department under the law making necessary the collection of double rates on the unpaid portion of small matter when not fully prepaid, such evidently not being the intention of the framers of the act.

Our attention is called to another ruling. The rate on letters to Canada is six cents prepaid, or ten cents collected at the office of delivery. Where a three cent stamp is attached the letter is treated as wholly unpaid.

Six cents per letter of half an ounce for ocean postage is equal to about $400 for a barrel of flour, which can now be shipped from New York to England for forty cents. Should Congress turn its attention to cheapening postage and abolish the franking privilege, or pass an intelligent bill on the subject—not such an one as was enacted last winter, which was intended by its absurdity to kill itself—we might expect to see the Postoffice Department a source of revenue instead of expense.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1882	115¼	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¼	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼
Currency 6s	119½	119½	119½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency 6s	119½

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes Stock Privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, bonus, on thirty days' time, and one to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days' or longer time, ranging from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud...1 to 1½	below.	1 to 1½ above.
Lake Shore...1½ to 2	"	1½ to 1¾ "
Northwestern...1½ to 2	"	1½ to 1¾ "
Chic. and R. I...1½ to 1¾	"	1½ to 1¾ "
Rock Island...1 to 1¼	"	1¼ to 1½ "
St. P., com. & pfd...1 to 1¼	"	1¼ to 1½ "
Union Pacific...1 to 1¼	"	1¾ to 2 "
Wabash...¾ to 1	"	¾ to 1 "
West. Union Tel...¾ to 1	"	¾ to 1 "
Ham. and St. Jo...1 to 1½	"	2¾ to 3 "
Gold by for 10 days...1	"	1 to 1½ "
1 for 60 days...1	"	1 to 1½ "

The above rates all imply first-class names.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, good, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 14, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton	55	55	55	55	55	55
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
New York Central				115		115
New York Central Scrip						
Erie						
Reading						
Michigan Central				115		115
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg						
Chicago and Northwest						
Fort Wayne						
Rock Island				110		110
St. Paul						
Do. preferred						
Ohio and Mississippi						
Do. preferred						
Cleveland and Pittsburg						
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Toledo, Wabash & Western						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central				114		114
Union Pacific				84		84

—The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular requesting parties presenting claims on account of coupons or registered bonds of the United States, which have been destroyed, wholly or in part, to present proof in accordance with the act, showing the amount, number, date and class of each security, if registered, the name of the assignor and assignee, of whom purchased, and the consideration paid, the cause and manner of destruction. Proofs of title, etc., made by Blade, Ashtavula, city solicitated, and by such other evidence as may be in possession of the party. All affidavits and papers should be transmitted the Secretary's office, without unnecessary delay, upon receipt of which the papers will be referred to the proper officer for his decision.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Phila. and Erie	25¾	North Pennsylvania R.	30
Lehigh Navigation	86¾	United Co's of N. J.	125
Catawissa	54¾	Schuylkill Navigation	31
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34	Reading	97¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, October 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have little new to give our readers with regard to the state of the market; prices as a general thing ruling uniform, with little or no fluctuations in leading articles.

Wheat, so far as white and amber are concerned, continues small, and are taken by city mills as fast as they arrive. Country mills prefer prime red winter, and for choice all that is offered. There is considerable inquiry for springs, but the market is dull. We may add that the stocks of white, amber, and red winter fall far short of the demand.

Flour—The situation of the market has not materially changed, good western brands being reported very scarce—white medium and common are in excess of the demand.

Corn—The market is rather barren of old. New has put in an appearance, but finds few purchasers, and prices not yet established.

Groceries are reported active in all branches. Cheese is advancing, and higher prices will ere long rule.

Refined sugar prohibitions are steady at quotations, and the local trade demand is reported fair and daily on the increase.

Butter rules the same, choice roll being the most sought after, although prime packed meets with ready sale.

Eggs—The market tends upward; the prices, though unchanged, are firm.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market has been steady for some time past. There was a good trade demand. Dealers quote as follows: Soda ash, 4½@4¾c; refined, 6@6½c; nitrate soda 6¼@6½c; arsenic 3½@4c; pots 10c; pearls 11c@11¼c.

APPLES—Dealers show no change in the market. The market for choice@a rather $3@$3.25. Sales at $1@2 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 47 packages. Choice roll meets ready sale at 24@25c ₩ lb; prime 18@22c; prime packed 16@20c; common 14@16c.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well at oked with the new crop, which finds a ready sale at 8@10c ₩ gallon.

BROOM CORN—The market is more animated at 4@7c, as to quality, for fair to choice.

BEANS—We have no change to note in prices. The stock on hand is reported light, while the demand is steady at $2.75@3.00 per bushel; common, $1.50@2.00.

BEANS AND BAKING POWDER—There is an active demand for these goods, the following are the quotations: Beans $2.75 ₩ bbl. Hand screened, 10c. Lard, in 5-lb tins, 16c; in buckets 15½c. Receipts bacon 9,000 lbs.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands are selling at 12c per lb. The demand is heavy, to be met very freely.

FISH—There is no change in prices, and the market is reported quiet and slow, at the following quotations: Lake Herring, $2.25 per bbl; white fish, $4.50 per half bbl; Mackerel, No 1 shore, $18@20 per bbl; No 1 bay, $16@18; No 2 shore, medium, $12; extra No 3 shore, $10@11; No 3 bay, $8@9; trout, $6@7 for new codfish, $6@6.50 for medium; new Labrador split, $6@6.50; new Shore, $5@5.50.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,050 barrels. As stated above, good to choice are reported scarce, while medium and inferior grades are superabundant. We quote store lots as follows: Ruby, $6@6.50; Fancy White, $5.75@6; Mills, bags, $8@8.50; Minnesota Island, $5@5.25. Rye flour $5@5.25. Oat meal, $5.

FEED—Rye and bran are unchanged, with regular sales at the following figures: Middlings $1.15@1.20; screenings, $1.05@1.10; chopped oats $1.05@1.10; chopped rye $1.85; bolted corn meal 75c per bush.

HONEY—There is a fair trade demand at 25@28c ₩ lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye for the past twenty-four hours foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks	33	Corn, sacks	511
Wheat, bulk	1,566	Barley, sacks	200
Oats, sacks	1,000	Rye, sacks	200

White and amber wheat is in good demand, and choice lots sell at good car lots offering. White sells at $1.35@1.40; red winter, and common amber at $1.30@1.35. The market is reported extremely tight, less than the demand can be for. Red winter wheat is the favorite with millers, and is eagerly "grabbled up" at $1.@$1.73, as to quality. There is more buoyancy to the market, and prices are out of the market. Corn—The market is rather barren of old. New has put in an appearance, but finds few purchasers, and prices not yet established.

Oats—Receipts 1,566 bushels. Asked and offered at 36@37c for car lots; no reported sales, while small lots are offered at 38@40c. We quote store lots as follows: Black oats, 38@40c; Western Mills, bags, 38@40; Minnesota Island, 39@42. Rye flour $5@5.25. Oat meal, 5c.

SEED—Prices are unchanged, with regular sales at the following figures: Middlings $1.15@1.20; screenings, $1.05@1.10; chopped oats $1.05@1.10; chopped rye $1.85; bolted corn meal 75c per bush.

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STRAW—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye for the past twenty-four hours foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks		Corn, sacks	511
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FEED—Rye and bran

THE VERY LATEST.

LAKE DISASTER.

Steamer Lac La Belle Foundered—Five Lives Lost.

MILWAUKEE, October 14.—A private dispatch from Racine says: A boat with eleven men has just come here from the propeller Lac La Belle. She foundered about twenty miles off this morning at six o'clock. The passengers state that all the boats are safe, and but few if any persons are lost. She belonged to the Engleman Transportation Company.

MILWAUKEE, October 14.—Another boat load from Lac la Belle has arrived at Kenosha, including the Captain, H. W. Thompson, and the purser, W. Sanderson. The Lac la Belle sprung a leak at twelve o'clock midnight, and went down at 2 P. M. She was heavily loaded with flour, grain and pork. The second engineer, who was in one of the boats which has arrived here, gave the following account of the disaster: They left Milwaukee at nine o'clock last night. About midnight she sprung a leak and made water rapidly. There were about twenty-five passengers on board, including several ladies and three children. The crew worked hard all night to prevent the vessel sinking, and then threw considerable of the cargo overboard, but all to no purpose. Finding the steamer about to sink they prepared to take to the life-boats, of which there were five. Into one of these five of the ladies were put, with a good crew to manage it. The men were, however, forced out, having worked all night with nothing to eat and suffering from cold. When the last boat left the steamer, five were left on her. When she went down he saw four of them in the water and one clinging to a piece of timber. Those they must have been lost, as we could give them no assistance without danger of swamping our boat. Two of the five boats drifted southwest to Kenosha.

W. Sanderson, clerk of the steamer Lac la Belle, says: We left Milwaukee at nine o'clock on Sunday night, having on board nineteen full passengers and two children, with a crew of thirty-two men all told. About midnight, when we were about twenty-five miles off Racine, the sea running heavily, we shipped a heavy sea amidships, which put the fires and stopped the engines. It was blowing hard from the north, and when the vessel lost headway the wind swung her round and a heavy sea strained open the seams, through which the water rushed in such force that in spite of all the efforts of the crew it gained rapidly upon us, and at about 5:30 A. M. it became evident the steamer would go down. There were five boats in all, two life boats, a yawl and two small boats. We got all the people into these boats, with the exception of five or six men, who refused to leave the vessel, and when I think of them my heart sinks. We got all the people into these boats, and when she went down. The captain of the boat which is reported arrived in Milwaukee had four persons aboard. She was a very small boat. One of the other two boats, with ten people, was seen by the engineer's boat making north towards Milwaukee. The other boats have probably come ashore out of reach of the telegraph.

Propeller Burned

KINGSTON, CANADA, October 15.—The propeller China left here last evening, bound up, having on board three hundred tons of pig iron and a quantity of merchandise. When about fourteen miles out it was discovered that she was on fire, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts, the crew and the assistance rendered by the steamer Ontario in near at hand, she burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that she sunk. All hands were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is said the great headway befor discovered. It is said that the propeller was insured for $24,000 which will not cover the loss.

Indians on the War Path in Arizona

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, Oct. 8th, state that Apaches recently attacked Hughes' Ranche, near Crittenden, and killed a Mexican and stole animals. Lt. Hall, with cavalrymen went to the ranche, where the murdered children were besieged, and found the Indians one hundred strong with breech loading guns. They returned to the mountain and defended their position. Sergeant fifty men were dispatched to warn the farmers of Sonata valley of danger. Near Hughes' Ranch the Indians killed Sergeant Stewart, Corporal Wm. Nation, and privates Ed. Carr and John Walsh. An order had been received at Camp Crittenden Hall from General Howard not to fire on Indians on the mountains unless engaged in actual outrages. The same order was sent to all posts south of the Gila river on the day of the murder of the soldiers. Gen. Howard was at this time in the mountains with Cochise, trying to induce him to go on a reservation. On the 6th of October a large band of Apaches from Santa Rita mountain, with a herd of stolen cattle, attacked a party of American and Mexican miners thirty miles south of Tucson, and robbed them of all their animals. Two of the men were missing. The miners were armed with the best guns and had fixed ammunition.

An Ex-Member of Congress Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—It is reported that a former member of Congress from one of the districts in this city has disappeared, taking with him a considerable property belonging to two widows and one or two other persons. The statement is that he became attorney for the widows and persuaded them to place their stocks in his keeping, drawing the interest on the dividends. He made one or two payments and has disappeared, since which they have heard nothing of their stocks or the custodian. The value of the stocks is about $20,000.

Alleged Attempt to Bribe an Election Officer.

LANCASTER, PA., October 14.—Complaint was made to-day before Alderman Arnweg, by Reinehardt Reider, election judge of the Eighth ward of Lancaster, against Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, for offering said election judge two hundred dollars to stuff the ballot box to reduce Buckalew's majority to 100 in said ward. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Muhlenberg.

Wife Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Mary Neally, who resided in an attic at No. 1,430 Fitzwater street, was found dead this evening with several of her ribs broken and breast crushed in. Her husband, who is an intemperate man, is supposed to have killed her. Cries of murder were heard in the house soon after noon, and when her room was entered in the evening, the body was found as stated, and the husband holding up her head. He was arrested.

Pleaded Guilty of Murder—Long Sentence.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 14.—In the case of Emanuel Shaffner, on second trial to-day for the murder of his two wives and John Sharlock, by poisoning, the prisoner pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty-six years.

A DENTAL OPERATION.

Serving an Execution

The Paris *Figaro* says that an execution lately put into the house of a man about town, whose abode was poorly furnished, surprised him while he was at his toilet, and that the officer, seeing nothing more valuable than a set of gold-mounted false teeth on the mantel-piece, at once set them down in his inventory. The debtor, however, declared that these teeth were sacred as part of his person, and suiting the action of the word he put them at once in his mouth. The officer, on hearing this, set many violent gesticulations, insisted that the teeth, having been once in his possession, it was a contempt of court to take them from him, and that threats forced the victim to pull them out and surrender them. A court of law will have to consider the novel question whether such supplemental matters to the make-up of a gentleman's appearance, when at hand for actual use, are seizable.

The Voice of the Shell.

When a shell is held to the ear, there is a peculiar vibratory noise. Philosophically investigated, the peculiar sound thus recognized is a phenomenon that very much perplexed learned gentlemen for a long while. The experiment is made familiar by the simply pressing a spiral shell, common in collections, over the cerebrum of either ear. If a large shell, the sound is very much like that of a distant cataract. Now, what causes it? Every muscle in the body is always in a state of tension. Some are more or less stretch than others, particularly those of the fingers. It is conceded that the vibration of the fibers of those in the fingers being communicated to the shell, it propagates and intensifies it, as the hollow body of a violin does the vibrations of the strings of the acoustic nerve receives the sonorous impressions. Muscles of the leg follow the bass cords and are to vibrate in the same way, and if conducted to the ear produce the same result.

PORTLAND has a treasure in the shape of a cow whose milk of human kindness is so full of the cream of philanthropy that she exerts herself in the cause of morality and public decency to an extent that might put many human beings to the blush. It would seem that two dogs, having evidently read the kind permission given them by Dr. Watts of hymn-writing memory to delight to bark and bite, took advantage of it by quarrel over a bone in the principal street of Portland. They attracted the attention of our cow, who was quietly eating some turnip-tops in a field into which she had penetrated without having obtained the owner's consent. Pausing for a moment to chew the cud at the combat, she lowered her head, charged upon the dogs and separated them and by making a threatening display of her horns, caused them to scamper in the donkey quick in opposite directions. This is the queen of cows, and should a copy of the rules and regulations for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as a notable example of the justice of their principles and the support given to their theories by the animals themselves. Why would it not be well to perpetuate this breed of cows for the sake of their milk? Who knows what mild and humane sentiments such a drink, freely partaken of, would cause to dominate in the heart of man?

PHOTOGRAPHY seems more likely to convert the Tartars from their religion and the law of Charlat than the missionaries. Lately the Russian Governor General of Tourkistan sent a photographist to the Khan of Kokhand, who had expressed a desire to obtain photographs of himself and family. When the photographist arrived at the hand the Khan received him very coldly, and informed him that his religion and the law of Kokhand forbade the making of such portraits to draw landscapes. The Frank was about to return home, when the Khan asked him to wait till the next morning; he did so, and photographed some children and some guards, greatly to the delight of the Khan, who said he only wanted likenesses of his aides-de-camp, views of his palace, &c. The people were amazed at such astounding work, and left religion and law alone long enough to get all the photographs they could, and at last even the Khan himself promised to have likenesses of the royal family taken.

THE money-order system between Chicago and Germany was inaugurated to-day. The following tariff of charges is as follows: On orders not exceeding $5 fifteen cents; over $5 and not exceeding $10, twenty-five cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, fifty cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, seventy-five cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, one dollar; over $40 and not exceeding $50, one dollar and twenty-five cents. No single order to be issued for more than $50, but enough orders may be issued to make up any desired amount. By an agreement between the two governments, the tahler of Germany will be considered as equivalent to 75 cents in United States coin of good value.

There are a few apes still remaining at Gibraltar, and as they are the only specimens of the wild monkey family now existing in Europe the Governor jealously guards them, and stringent orders are issued to the soldiers against injuring them. A newly arrived ensign, ignorant of the peculiar sanctity in the eyes of the inhabitants, shot one a few months since, and in the ensuing discussion at his trial for this serious offense some were in favor of the law's infliction—saying him as he had sown, so he ape. After much argument on both sides, he was imprisoned.

THE Signal Bureau has just had another signal success in adapting its "prophecies" to the wants of agriculture. It was nearly two days in advance of the frost, the visitation of which has been very extensive within the last few days. It is believed that the utility of the service will be greatly extending severe frosts will enable horticulturists and farmers generally to secure their products to market from unusually bright, and greatly enhance the value of the "probabilities" with the entire rural public.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 14, 1872.

River low: foot one inch and falling. Mercury at Sunrise for Packet: boat at 10 30 A. M., Cloudy and cool. M.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Cattle—receipts 2,000. The market is extremely dull. Very little sales. Closed nominally at 50 bid for extra; 4 60 for Texans at 4 25, and a small bunch of 1,200 lbs steers at $6 75. Shipments to-day 1,000 cattle. Hogs—receipts 7,000. Market active and firm at 64 65@6 90, with good sales of 4 84 6 90. Shipments to-day 2,000 hogs. Sheep—receipts 112. Market dull; sales of fair to at $4 25@5 25.

MAKING HASTE TO BE RICH.

How a Hotel Clerk Followed His Employer's Instructions, and What Come of It.

The New York correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* tells this little story. Two years ago a hotel keeper, well known throughout this country, opened an elegant hotel at one of the most frequented summer resorts. He wanted a clerk. Application for the position was made by a young man, a fine-looking fellow who confessed to being very poor. If you would share my rather dry reflections you must not lose sight of the fact—that he was indeed dreadfully poor.

Mr. I.—— did not think less of him because of his poverty, though afterward he had occasion to think of it as an existing fact at the time he was employed. For he did employ him, and proceeded to instruct him in regard to his duties. The burden of the instructions related to the bills, and were rather singular. He told the poor young man that when he made out a bill for a party he should make it *approximate* which meant in harmony with their style and appearance, number of trunks, amount of luggage generally, diamonds, and so on, and above all, it should have no connection with what they had actually got in the way of extras, or anything. He informed the poor young man that people generally who stopped at his house did not object to a bill of items. "Did he comprehend?" He thought he did and in time proved that he did.

The hotel flourished meanwhile. The *elite* patronized it—"people, you know," with a loyal contempt for "items."

Near the close of this last season a gentleman from New York stopped into the office of the C—— Hotel and asked the proprietor for the clerk, this poor young man. Mr. I. told him he was out, would be in presently. Would he wait? Well, yes," said the stranger, "I am anxious to see B—— (the clerk); and congratulating with him for a fine property over on Staten Island.

"Oh, then, it can't be B—— you want to see. He has not any property," Mr. I. politely explained.

"Yes, it is B——," said the stranger. "You have a clerk by that name, haven't you?"

"Yes," said the poor young man's employer, confidently, "but he is poor, has nothing, came to me here penniless, two years ago. You can wait and see him, of course; but I do assure you, you have made a mistake."

At this moment B—— came in, walked up to the stranger at once and shook hands.

Mr. I.—— spoke. "Here, B——, this gentleman has called to see you, he says, about some property you own on Staten Island. You haven't any property there, have you?"

"Yes, sir," replied the poor young man, modest, though unembarrassed.

"How does that happen?" questioned Mr. I.—— Didn't you come here owning nothing—very poor?"

The poor young man straightened up with the air of an honest man discharging a sacred duty, and "thus he did say:"

"Yes, sir, I came into your employ poor. You instructed me to swindle and cheat our guests. My bidding my position depended on my following instructions, I did follow them, and put a share of the results in my own pocket. To-day, I am comfortably rich, and I own that property this gentleman wishes to buy. Now, what can you do with me? I should really like to know."

SAGACITY OF A MARE.

A Case for Darwin.

[Virginia City Mountanian, September 19.]

A remarkable instance of the sagacity (is it not reason?) of a horse has come to our notice. Mr. John Fletcher, of Norwegian, owns an unbroken cayuse mare, which runs in a pasture adjoining his house. Last spring this animal was very wild, has a colt at her side. A few nights since, after Mr. Fletcher had retired, he was aroused by the mare coming to the window of his house, and by pawing, whinying, and other equally possible trying to get his attention. This continuing for some time, he got up and went out and drove her away, and returned again to bed; but she immediately returned, and if possible the second her demonstrations were more agitated. He again went out, when the mare came up to him and rubbed her head against him, although always before she had kept shy of him. On attempting to get within reach of her, then ran on a few yards before him continually looking back as she went. Being satisfied by her, she returned to him rubbing against him in the most demonstrative manner. She then started to drive her off, struck her with a stick, and followed her a few yards to frighten her away. As soon, however, as he returned toward the house she returned and tried in every way to prevent him from doing so. He drove her away again, but she soon returned her, a fact he had not noticed before, as it was quite dark. It occurred to him then to follow her, which he did. Soon as she saw he was doing so she ran off to the house, stopping at every few yards, looking around to see that he was still following, then again running on, keeping up her calling, until she reached a distant part of the field, where she stopped at an old "prospect hole." On coming up with her she again commenced neighing and pawing him, and drew his attention to the hole, where he soon discovered the colt. It appears it had slipped into it and was unable to get out, and the mare knew of no other method to obtain assistance. Being unable to get it out alone, Mr. Fletcher called for the aid of his neighbors, and with them returned. While they were taking the little fellow out the mare manifested the most intense delight, and seemed almost beside herself with joy; and afterward, when the men had got out of the hole, they came up to Mr. F., and placing her nose on his shoulder gave every sign of gratitude that a human mother might under similar circumstances. Who will say the horse does not reason?

PROF. HITCHCOCK IN JAPAN.

From a Letter to the Springfield Republican from Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College.

As a result of this interview we were all invited to a public dinner at the summer residence of the emperor at six o'clock on Tuesday, where we were to be received by both princes and princesses of the empire, and other dignitaries. The invitation covered two or three square feet of paper, written, we have no doubt, in elegant Japanese, but the meaning of which we had to take on the faith of an interpreter. At the appointed time we betook ourselves to the palace, and were received in great state. The summer palace of the emperor is of no great architectural pretensions of state are held, though why we should be thought of so much consequence I am unable to say. I do not find that it came from letters which the prime minister had received from some Japanese officials in America, informing him of our visit, and suggesting the propriety of offering to us some special attentions. It was certainly a great surprise to us, and has been, we think, a surprise to the people here, to whom such attentions to untitled persons is also unwonted and strange. We were received with great politeness in the splendidly decorated rooms of the palace, our hosts in their Japanese robes, and we in our American dress. Besides Mr. Verbeck, our party were the only foreigners invited. The chief entertainment consisted of a number of the most elaborate sort, served in over twenty courses, in the beautiful Japanese porcelain, on a table whose adornments of fruit and silver were almost dazzled our plain eyes, unaccustomed to such splendor. The dinner lasted about three and a half, after which we had coffee served in another room, when we took our leave amid profuse bowing and shaking of hands on the part of the host. Some of our hosts that they had not been able to entertain us according to their desires, and begging us to excuse any deficiencies we had observed.

A Brooklyn Lady Poisoned.

A Mrs. Van Syckel, of Brooklyn, returned home from a shopping visit to New York last Thursday evening, and being weary, called for a cup of tea, of which she drank a part. She was soon after taken with paroxysms of vomiting, which increased in intensity until ten o'clock Friday morning, when a physician was summoned. He pronounced the symptoms to be those of arsenical poison, and instituted what the lady had recently eaten, and was informed that she had touched nothing since taking the tea but a few crackers. The doctor poured the remainder of the tea, which had been left standing in the cup, into a clean bowl, and applied the chemical for analysis. The arsenical deposit was eliminated from the beverage, leaving no doubt that the lady had been poisoned, and by some one in her own house, but who the guilty party was is as yet undiscovered. At last accounts Mrs. Van Syckel was on the verge of death, past all hope of recovery. It was some fifteen hours after she had partaken of the tea before the physician was summoned, hence the poison had permeated her whole system before the proper remedies were administered. It is said that on several precious occasions Mrs. Van Syckel has been seized with sudden and violent illness after partaking of food at home. Van Sickel keeps a butcher shop at the corner of Dougherty and Columbia streets. His wife is the owner of some property in her own name, while he has none. Late Friday night, when Mrs. Van Syckel was supposed to be dying, his place of business was still kept open, and he himself was in a saloon drinking, and when the condition of his wife was mentioned he exhibited the utmost unconcern, saying that he could do her no good. When asked whether she had insured a will, he replied that he didn't know anything about it.

RECENTLY, while a number of workmen were busy upon the foundation of a mediæval tower in Rome, they came upon what was first supposed to be a block of marble sculpture in bas-relief, but which proved to be a beautiful marble balcony, and a second balcony also beautifully carved was found near the same spot. The groups sculptured upon the marble evidently relate to some important event in Roman history, and appear to have been sculptured during the first century of the empire. What the events were, however, is an enigma which puzz'es the most learned archæologists.

CHICAGO has an opera house scarcely inferior to the "Crosby." Theodore Thomas's company gave the opening entertainment, Carlotta Patti and Rubinstein and Wieniawski, and the Maretzek-Jarrett Opera Troupe, of which Pauline Lucca is the bright particular star, will all be heard in the city which one year ago was a waste of ruins and ashes, tenanted by a population one-half of which was fed by the charity of the world and had no production from the elements.

A Michigan German working in a stone manufactory was recently caught in the belting and drawn into the revolving shaft, which, after taking him around a few times, deposited him uninjured in a sitting posture on the floor, denuded of every stitch of clothing.

A YOUNG MAN named Zimmerman, residing at Lawrence junction, Lawrence county, attempted to cross the trails at Newcastle yesterday evening, fell with his head on the rail, was run over and instantly killed.

CITY MATTERS.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

The Round House of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company Burned.

Last night, at 8:21, an alarm of fire was sounded from Box 37, corner of Second avenue and Try street. It was occasioned by the discovery that the round house of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad was on fire. The engines were promptly on the ground, but owing to the peculiar situation of the shed and the dryness of the wood of which it was composed, they could do but little in checking the flames, and the firemen used their efforts in saving the surrounding property, in which they were successful. At the time of the discovery of the fire there were two locomotives in the house, but fortunately there was an engine with a train in the vicinity, and these "still" locomotives were towed out and saved from damage. A stationery engine in the building was partially destroyed together with a quantity of tools. The total loss will be about $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance in Eastern companies. The fire, it is said, was originated by a spark from a passing engine. The company will severally immediately.

ANOTHER ALARM. — About two o'clock this morning the ruins of the round house, caught fire, and was partially burned. The Duquesne steamer in answer to an alarm from box 37, was soon on hand and saved the tank from complete destruction.

Central Temperance Alliance.

The members of the Central Christian Temperance Alliance met last evening at their rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets. The merits of the Pennsylvania local option act were discussed by Rev. W. A. Davidson, Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. I. W. McKeever and others, and many practicable suggestions were made relating to the work, and means to be adopted in the work of the Alliance. A committee was appointed to digest a plan of campaign in Allegheny county, which report will be made at the next meeting. It will be understood by the above, that the Alliance is aware of the enormous work devolving on it, and the members are anxious and willing to use all endeavors to make this movement successful.

MR. JOHN LANZA, agent for the Sirakoch concert troupe was in the city yesterday making arrangements for the appearance of the famous combination, at Library Hall, early in November. Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Signor Mario and Annie Louise Cary are members of the company.

FITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—New Ordinances, Resolutions, and Petitions—The Railroad Ordinance Passed to Third Reading—Election of a Water Commissioner—The Police Ordinance Killed—Appropriation Ordinance "No. 30" Not Repealed.

Yesterday afternoon our city councils met in regular session.

SELECT BRANCH.

President Gross in the chair.

Clerk Morrow read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Morrow—petition from Ann Hart for reduction of grading assessment—Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Sweeny—petition for opening of Ridge street from Leslie to 33d street—Street Committee.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution providing that the members of council from the south side be allowed seats *pro tem*, until they are regularly sworn in.

Mr. Burgwin offered an amendment providing that a Committee be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the new Councilmen.

Adopted as amended.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. McCarthy—Resolution providing for water main on Reed street. Water Commission.

Also, petition from Mr. Sherman for damages done his property on Reed street by grading. Committee on Claims.

Mr. Lloyd—Petition for lamp posts on Craig street. Gas Committee.

Mr. J. H. Hunter—Petition and ordinance for opening Butler street from present terminus to Morningside road. Ordinance Committee.

Also, petition and ordinance for grading, paving, &c., of said street under Penn avenue act. Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Burgwin—Petition for Weigh Scales at Hazlewood. Finance Committee.

Mr. Lloyd announced that the term of Mr. Laufman as Water Commissioner had expired, and moved that Councils go into joint session for the election of a successor.

THE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Phillips asked that some member who had voted in the affirmative on the passage of the resolution appointing a special committee to consider the necessity of repealing appropriation ordinance No. 30, providing for the payment for street improvements under the Penn avenue act, move for its re-consideration.

Mr. Littell made the motion to re-consider. Adopted.

After some discussion, the Chair ruled that the resolution was beyond recall, it having been acted on in both branches.

Mr. Phillips then moved to rescind the action of the Select Branch in the passage of the resolution.

Mr. E. P. Gross opposed the rescinding of the resolution and favored the trial of the ordinance for a few months longer.

Discussion on the subject was postponed at this point, and the Select Branch proceeded to common council chamber for action on the Water Commissioner.

On reassembling, the resolution to rescind was discussed at length, and subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Phillips.

All other business from Common Council was concurred in.

Mr. Lloyd—report of Water Committee for August, showing current expenses of the month to have been $9,000.

Mr. Shipton presented the report of the Gas Committee for September. Received and filed.

Mr. Lloyd—report of Road Committee for September. Received and filed.

THE PAVING OF OLD PENN STREET.

The business of Common council was then taken up. When the ordinance providing for the paving of Penn avenue from Sixth street to Butler came up, Mr. Boyd moved to postpone indefinitely, and Mr. Rafferty thought that the ordinance had not been properly prepared to be acted on speedily, and favored the postponement of final action for the present.

Mr. H. Smith said that the people of Penn avenue desired the improvement and had asked for it a year ago.

After some discussion the matter was referred, on motion of Mr. Rafferty, to the Street Committee with instructions to obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor as to who would be responsible for the payment of the expenses of the work.

ORDER AND DECORUM.

The ordinance providing for better order and decorum during the sessions of Council was next discussed.

Mr. O'Neill moved to indefinitely postpone the ordinance. Lost by a vote of 11 to 17.

Mr. Shipton moved to amend by striking out clerk.

O'Neal vs. Rankin; judgment of *nulle pros* entered—Clerk vs. Marshall; judgment for plaintiff—Watson for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall and Gourley for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Frank Dennison, of Mount Oliver, was tried on the aggravated assault and battery, Gustave Mittkowsky prosecutor, were allowed to enter a plea of guilty of simple assault and battery, being put in bail, and Charles Wolters was indicted for the larceny of five patent hoisting hands, valued at twenty-five dollars, and other articles, from C. B. Deitrich, No. 160 Smithfield street. Jury out.

Edward Barker, who plead guilty to selling liquor in violation of the act of 1870, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and undergo imprisonment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against.

Jacob Daniels et al., John Stimbaner.
James Holmes et al., (2) William Franz.
Eliza Carr, George W. Grubbs.
August Stock et al., Charles B. Wells.
John Kohrson, Ella Allison.
Barbara Gerlick, William Nantz.
Charity Frew, Margaret Beatty.
Caroline Kohrson,

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

John Bernhard vs. Peter Gebhart. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $60 36.

H. A. Rose vs. David Hoerr. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $202.

Peter A. Roth vs. Daniel Bexter. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $201 90.

Mrs. Charlotte Blume vs. Thomas N. Miller. This was a feigned issue to determine the ownership of a piano, seized as the property of T. B. Reese, but claimed by plaintiff. Jury out.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening there was a fair attendance at this house on the occasion of the debut of Miss Eldridge, in the musical adaptation from the opera of "Mignon," performed under the name title. "Mignon" is a pleasing trifle with but little in it to awaken much enthusiasm or to particularly draw forth applause, yet it is much superior to many dramatized conglomerations from operas, which have preceded it. Miss Eldridge is a pretty, pleasing young actress and sings well. "Mignon" will be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

This establishment was opened for the fall season last night by Manager Beamer, who introduced the old favorites, Maffitt and Bartholomew once more to their many admirers in this city. The performance of the evening, as announced in the bills, was a German legendary pantomime entitled, "Flick and Flock, or the Doctor and the Dutch." In what particular Flick and Flock, or the Doctor and the Dutch." In what particular this was German, or the Dutch part of the entertainment which ensued, had to do with the title was not strikingly illustrated, during her (the writer's) stay of one hour of this kind, was never before equalled in Pittsburgh was made apparent. From the moment that Maffitt and Bartholomew appeared upon the stage until the curtain descended on the final act, the audience grew more and more in a state of perfect mirth. White not bursting their sides at the ponderous of the *Clown* and *Imitation*, they were crying like mad, declaring the former to be the equal of the gymnasts or the dancers. Each feature, particularly the performance of the Gamella children, the Egyptian jugglers and acrobats, the Ascarian brothers and the *petite* St. Felix Ballet Troupe, won the admiration of the crowded house.

The entertainment entitled "Flick and Flock" is simply indescribable, and the only way to obtain